VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 114111

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : G. AKSHAY DEEPAK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Hyderabad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature K. 26/8/23

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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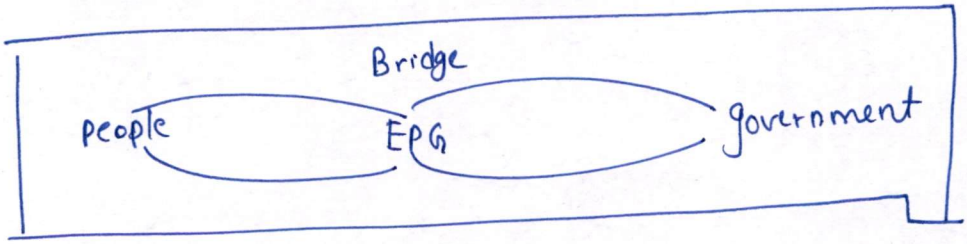
1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure groups are critical public groupings formed of people with similar interest working towards a goal

Environmental Pressure Groups (EPG)



Environmental pressure groups and

Enhancing public participation

① Mobilise public opinion towards important environmental events in India.

Eg: Narmada Bachao Andolan - on Narmada Dam

② Awareness generation : Regarding the lifestyle to be followed

Eg: life - lifestyle for environment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Act as "voice to the voiceless" and ensure adeauate justice systems in place through EIA.

Eg: Conservation International and protection of sacred groves

④ Fair and equitable sharing of resources of biodiversity.

Enhancing responsiveness in policy

① Ensure sustainability in policy making

Eg: WWF → Forest Conservation Act, 1980

② Ensuring rights to local communities

Eg: FRA, 2006

③ Commitment to international principles and environmental laws

Eg: Biodiversity Act, 2006.

④ Effectiveness and prevent misuse

Eg: National Green tribunal – Almitra H Patel

Issues
- Green Hurdle
- SC – Green peace – 2-3% GDP effected.
- unecessary blockage

Thus EPA ensured GRID Approach (Green Resilient Inclusive Development) in policy making and awareness

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent acknowledgement as a profession under Article 19 of the constitution ensures a democratic society and dignity for every work.

First step in basic rights and equality for sex workers

① Dignity of labour : which will prevent undue exploitation

② Prevent treating sex work as a mere trading of flesh

③ Ending discrimination at workplaces.

④ Social justice ensuring principles of constitution such as Article 14 ie Right to Equality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Reduce the stigma attached to it and lead to proper recording and standard operating procedures.

Challenges that remain

① Cases of health disease transmission such as AIDS not solved adequately

② Commodification of women and the human right violations

Eg: UN women: 70% women face domestic violence.

③ Invisibilisation of crime.
↓
no punishments for wrong doer

④ Doctrine of Coverture. - Property of somebody else

⑤ Absence of grievience redressal mechanisms

⑥ No standardisation w.r.t payment systems.

Thus working on lines of UDHR and Beijing platform of Action can ensure true inclusivity, equitability and sustainability.

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The DLSA is critical in ensuring rule of law and ensuring that justice is delivered. through free legal Aid and legal Awareness.

Free legal Aid - DLSA

1. Provision of pro bono lawyers ready to fight cases
2. Accessibility of legal ~~Kaal~~ care and lawyers
3. Training and capacity building of lawyers
4. Allocation on basis of volunteering
5. Proactiveness in Approaching
6. Central repository of information on lawyers. and legal Advice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Disseminating legal Awareness

① utilisation of door to door campaigning

② Role of Gram volunteers in reaching last mile

③ utilisation of Gram sabha. as a platform for IEC campaigns.

④ Technological interventions such as social media, mapping of resource capital.

Issues which remain
- complexity of legal proceedings (F.S. 4 years for a case to be solved)
- judicial pendency (
- low Awareness (tribals and ignorance)
- Fund deficit
- Absence of quality legal team.

malimath committee recomendations can help in reforming criminal justice systems and help fulfill Right to free legal aid under Article 21 as said in Hussainara Khatoon v/s State of Bihar case.

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The collegium system was a judicial invention in the SP Gupta case. It consists of 1 CJI and 4 judicial members.

Success of collegium system

① Independence of judiciary
Eg: part of basic structure [minerva mills case]

② promoting constitutionalism

③ Reducing political interference.

concentration of power in hands of few and questions about legitimacy

① Acting as a super legislature. with the principle of judges appointing judges

② Transparency deficit: where there is a lot of opaqueness in decision making.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ out of the Ambit of RTI leading to Ambiguity

④ Favoritism and Nepotism where own relatives and merit has been sidelined

⑤ Cases of corruption and sexual exploitation charges against past Ranjan Gogoi raises doubts of credibility.

⑥ Absence of proper criteria and quality, notification on a reason why a particular judge is selected.

way forward

① UK model of public notification

② US model of proper qualifying criteria.

③ NJAC 2.0 is the need of hour and national Judicial Accountability commission.

P.N. Bhagwati - SC is critical for ensuring protecting of constitution and ensuring the rights of people and its independence and fairness is critical.

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services form the backbone and steel frame and form part of the permanent executive in the government structure.

Recruitment and standardised training
- UPSC recruitment
- Training - LBSNAA
  - district training
- field training
- village visit

Go beyond standardised training and ensure to cope up with present day challenges

① technological capability and specificity to deal with incidents like cybercrime.

Eg: NCRB - 26.5% increase

② New challenges and Inter texuality in Approach to deal with covid like situations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Innovativeness and Aptitude to take critical decisions during disasters.

Eg: H.P flash floods

④ Civil Services Activism for going beyond laws, rules and regulation

Eg: Kiran Bedi and prison reforms

⑤ Domain knowledge.

to ensure protection against new security challenges like urban naxalism, mob lynching and fake news.

Issues which remain
- political influence
- Burden of work
- corruption
- misuse of power.

steps like mission karmayogi are steps in the right direction ensuring holistic training modules

MV. venkat chelliah. : Civil Services form the backbone of administration and their functioning as independent body is critical for constitutionalism

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

outcome based models like social impact bonds ensure efficiency and effectiveness in process.

Catalyse change and socio-economic impact

① targetted Approach

② Reduce leakages

③ Bottom up Approach

④ Gender equality and women empowerment

Eg: SEWA group and use of bonds
↓
for financial inclusion, literacy and skilling

⑤ Promotion of access to basic necessities
↓
food, clothing and shelter

Eg: Awas Yojana - profit - get investments

(6) Inclusive growth and social justice

Challenges

(1) lack of transparency

(2) use by NGO's to terror funding and wrong utilisation of money

(3) Religious conversions

(4) Changes by the people
↓
opposition and resistance

Thus need for proper registration and accessibility of funds through digitalisation of the bond market.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Around 9-7 million enter workforce every year and around 30% of them are female counterparts

wide gap between - graduating & entering workforce

↓

① FLFPR - 23.3% - WB shows the wide gap

② Reasons
- glass ceiling effect
- gender pay gap
- Pink jobs
- Absence of creche facilities
- Discrimination - ineffective implementation of maternity benefit Act
- Security concerns - Acid Attacks

Needs to be addressed

① Inclusion and Inclusive growth.

↓

② women empowerment:

increasing FLFPR can lead to ↑ in GDP by 27%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Economic growth and productivity of the economy

⇓

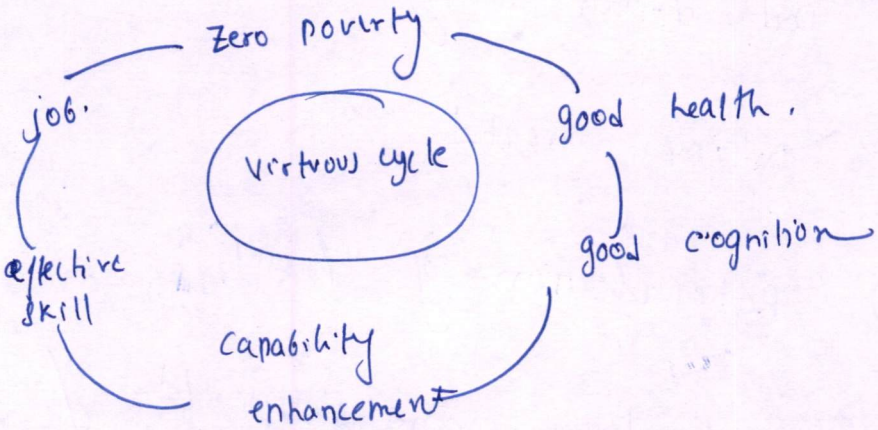
. help in achieving $ 5 trillion economy

④ multiplier effect in the economy

↓

spending on education, health services for the child

⑤ virtuous cycle of prosperity



way forward

- SHG model of growth
  - Kudumbashree
- Entrepreneurship - welfare of telangana
- Himmat police APP
- strict implementation of laws

This will ensure fulfillment of SDG-5 gender equality and Yatra nariyastu pujyante Ramante tatra Devata (where women will be worshiped - blessings will fall on them)

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration System is

crucial for

① evidence based policy making

② Data driven policy Approach

③ Outcome oriented

④ Rationalisation of funds

⑤ Technology and world of resources.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The IMF forms part of Bretton wood Institutions and is critical in ensuring global financial stability. and a uniform global economic order.

Current economic realities

- multipolar world
- shift in global economic activity from Atlantic to Indo pacific
- slowdown in global order
- Spreading of financial crisis (Covid crisis)

key Areas of reform

① Transparency in decision making to not favour western countries

② Diverse and inclusive Representation of various stakeholders such as Africa, South America.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Adequate funding mechanism and equitable distribution of funds

④ Reducing favouritism in funding projects

Eg: funding projects only of environmental sustainability

③ Absence of Auditing and Accounting of funds and decision making capability.

⑥ Dispute Resolutions and lack of a proper safeguards mechanisms.

⑦ Absence of proper strategy and implementing mechanism for stability economically.

Challenges.
- fragmented world order
- politicisation
- Developed vs developing dichotomy
- poor coordination between central bank governors.

They need to adhere to the timeline of 3T - Trust, Transparency and Timeline and enjoy credibility of the institution.

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India follows a dehyphenation policy and multilateral Alignment in west Asia needing careful balancing.

Confines of geopolitics.

① limited engagement with palestine

② Absence of diversification in relation w.r.t Saudi etc. [only oil purchase]

③ Focus on energy security and limited diaspora engagement.

Confines of geopolitics to Expanse of geo-economics

① Economic cooperation

: promotion of investments from UAE in J&K (Emaar Group)

② negotiation of Free Trade Agreement

Eg: India – UAE

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Energy security through joint collaboration

Eg: Saudi Aramco investing in Ratnagiri refinery

④ voice of voiceless : Eg: palestine calling for a 2 state solution

⑤ Strategic Autonomy : w.r.t purchase of oil

⑥ technological collaboration :

Eg: Israel - drip and sprinkler systems.

⑦ Security - through maritime exercises like desert eagle.

⑧ Supply chain resilience and food security across the globe through collaboration.

⑨ Eg: Digital Public infrastructure - UPI, Bhim

Challenges which remain
- China's increasing footprint
- Terrorism and radicalisation
- Diplomatic Balancing Act
- Fall out of domestic events
  - Eg: Nupur Sharma comments on Prophet
- Human Right violations (Kafala System)

need for a Full Spectrum Diplomacy and track 1.5 Diplomacy in ensuring greater collaboration

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The role of CCI was constituted under the Act of 2002 making it a statutory body.

CCI —
- statutory Body.
- quasi judicial body
- powers of a civil court
- Appeal lies to high court
- principles of natural justice

CCI - Healthy competitiveness

1. looking into mergers and acquisitions
2. Fair pricing of product
3. Flash sales etc to capture market looked into
4. Avoid predatory pricing
5. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits
6. Follow a product patent regime

Inspire stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness

1. Ensure ease of doing business
2. Promote culture of transparency
3. Ensuring investments through FDI, FPI route leading to efficiency
4. Trust in the governance process
5. Competition - leading to innovation in business activities
6. Promotion to R&D in business activities.

Issues w.r.t CCI

- politicisation of the body
- Autonomy may be compromised due to political and executive appointment
- Absence of a dedicated cadre
- Deficit of Funds.
- Inefficiency in dealing with tech giants - Google
- Newer aspects like digital commerce and taxation
- vacancies and delays in order.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

way forward → Ethical leadership - T.N Seshan

① Self regulatory bodies - Report to Parliament

② Appointment through search cum selection committee

③ Dedicated cadre for own

④ Code of Conduct : Defined role and responsibilities

⑤ Rationality in decision making

⑥ Awareness generation among people.

Thus CCI as a body and institution will ensure fairness, justice and equitability in operations of various entities ensuring good governance in the society.

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The elections form the bedrock of a democracy and paid news is an emerging debate in the world of people connected through media.

Need for making paid news an electoral offence

① Create a level playing field between large, small and independent parties

② Reduce criminalisation of politics

Eg: 43% of MP have criminal charges

③ Growing use of social media platforms

Eg: IAMAI - 759 million internet users in India.

④ Prevent spread of fake and misinformation

Eg: microsoft study - 64% in India exposed to fake news

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ wrongful shaping of public perception

Eg: Cambridge Analytica using facebook data

⑥ prevent people from voting their caste.

and remove politicisation of caste.

⑦ Reduce the use and influence of money in electoral process. [Eg: 70% donation from Anonymous sources].

⑧ Effective implementation of MCC by ECI.

- reduce freebies by political party.

The presence of paid news is there

(i) High limit of electoral tendency to spend

(ii) freedom of speech and expression (Article 19)

(iii) Control of media ownership by few houses

- TRP rating
- Yellow journalism

(iv) Absence of rationality and using media as a platform for hate speeches and hate speeches.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

way forward

① Social media literacy, cyber hygiene

② Code of ethics for media

③ Self Accountability
- 3 tier mechanism (IT Rules, 2021)

④ UK Sinha Committee Recomendation
Amend Section 126 of RPA to include paid news as offence.

⑤ NCRWC
- Proper reporting of paid news
- Criminalise it
- Awareness.

In the era of infodemic, it is important to make paid news a criminal offence and ensure free and fair elections enshrined in Article 324 of constitution.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The "Doctrine of Essentiality" was a judicial invention in the Shirur math case which was integral to the concept of secularism.

Concept
- integral to any religious practice
- practicing since time immeroial
- part of original writings of religious scriptures. (Quran)
- ensuring rationality

Significance of Doctrine of essentiality

① Prevent Human right violations from taking place.

Eg: Banning Bal Dikshan

② Ensuring rule of law and prevent public disorder in society.

Eg: Hijab Ban in India.

③ Critical in ensuring uniformity of certain aspects bringing clarity for reforms.

Eg: UCC (Article 44)

④ Promote the concept of constitutional morality and ensure equality

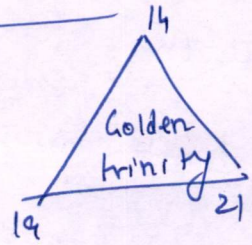
Eg: Allowing entry of women in Sabrimala temple.

⑤ Social justice and equity

Allowing Dalit priest to manage temples

⑥ Protecting fundamental rights of people

Eg: entry into Haji Ali Dargah



Challenges which remain

① Hostility by community (conservative)
- consider it interference

② Growing mistrust of minority
→ consider it as Rule by majority

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Violation of rule of law and rising communal tensions

④ Subjectivity in interpretations and absence of objective criteria

⑤ Perception of it being against Article 25-28 of religious freedom.

way forward

law commission called for proper consultation on DNA bill : Dialogue, negotiation and action to ensure consensus and diverse viewpoints so that we do not compromise on diversity.

"Ekam sat vipra bahuda vadanti"

That which exists is one the sages call it by different names should be the ideology to ensure true secularism.

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

EAC-PM called for limiting the size of government for various factors and reasons bent towards rationality in the functioning of government operations (RATIONALISATION)

limit the size of Government of India

① Allow greater role to the private sector in alliance with the policy of minimum Government and maximum Governance

② Reduce unecessary expenditure and duplication of work in government offices.

③ to Better the marginal productivity of labors

④ size of hierarchy, to reduce delays and red tapism

⑤ Faster and quick decision making in a tech savy world.

⑥ Promote efficiency and effectiveness in operations.

⑦ technology and management of private sector is much better.

The government size and its presence is critical and its reach needs to be expanded. and need more workforce to:

① last mile connectivity: roads, buildings to ensure interconnectedness

② Education and health: for affordability of the poor and their access

③ Access to Basic Amenities: Food, clothing and shelter to a population of 140 million

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Inclusive growth.

Oxfam: 1% of population hold 53% of wealth in India.

⑤ Gender equality

Gender gap report - 127/146

- patriarchy
- low female labour force participation

⑥ Regulation of private sector.

⑦ Financial inclusion & social security

MDPI - 50% poverty in Bihar and and 22.9 crore people in poverty in India.

way forward - PPP

- Accountability
- contract regonitation
- risksharing
- transparency
- Strategic Disinvestment

Use of technology and bringing in efficiency through INDEA framework will automatically reduce the burden on the government & ensure smart governance.

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The IOE scheme planned of having giving autonomy to do institutions to improve quality of education with aim of getting them in top 100 of world rankings.

Institutes of eminence scheme → world class centres

- Autonomy
- Funding
- curriculum Autonomy
- infrastructural creation
- intake of foreign students
- Foreign collaborations.

Yet to become game changer

① Infrastructural deficit : in many institutions.

Eg: low space for hostel availability in IIT Kharagpur.

② Teacher vacancies : Not filled still and leading to inadequate curriculum framework

③ Quality of learning : Poor outcomes

Eg: According to India Skills Report, 2018
↓
54.4% graduates unemployable

④ Quality of research and quantum of patents filed has been negligible w.r.t China.

⑤ Accreditation issues : Transperency in decision making

⑥ Contemporary challenges :

- ragging
- caste based discrimination
- Inadequate curriculum

⑦ High Drop out rate and gender exclusion especially in STEM carrier.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

way forward

① Foreign collaborations and inviting foreign faculty for guest lectures

② workshops: Academia Industry Connect

③ Connecting research according to the needs of the society
- IMPRINT Scheme.

④ Infrastructural promotion through
- Invitis scheme.

⑤ Prevent Brain Drain:
collaborative research projects
(National Knowledge Network)

"Vidya- danam sarva danam pradanam"
Education is the highest wealth and recent step of Allowing Deakin university of Australia for setting up campus is good.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

DPI calls for utilisation of common public platforms (Digital) for public service delivery.

Innovative and convenient public services

① Ensuring storage of documents and availability of one place

Eg: Digi locker

② utilisation of faster and direct mode of reach to citizens

Eg: DBT

③ Easier payment and hassle free purchase of goods

Eg: UPI and Bhimm.

④ promoting idea of Digital India.

Eg: Dharamshala of Rajasthan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Overcome inclusion and accessibility barriers

① wider reach of people

② Financial inclusion of people

Eg: APY through DBT

③ Delivery of government schemes and services

Eg: PM Kisan funds

④ Absence of discrimination

Transparency and Accountability with real time data

① Tracking of funds

② Availability of data for decision making

Eg: Arogya Setu APP

③ Protection mechanisms and safeguards

④ Reduce leakages and corruption in the economy.

[Shanta Kumar: saving 30,000 crore Anually due to DBT)

⑤ Absence of manipulations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

① Digital illiteracy:

According to NDLM: 10% population is digitally literate

② Poor internet connectivity:

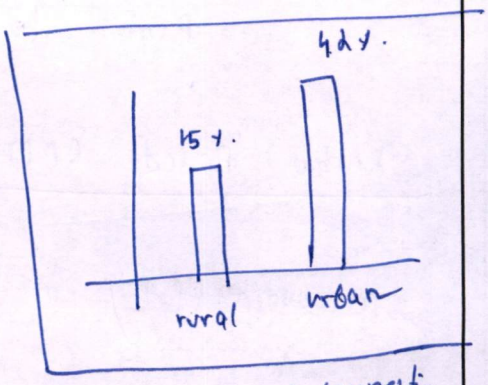


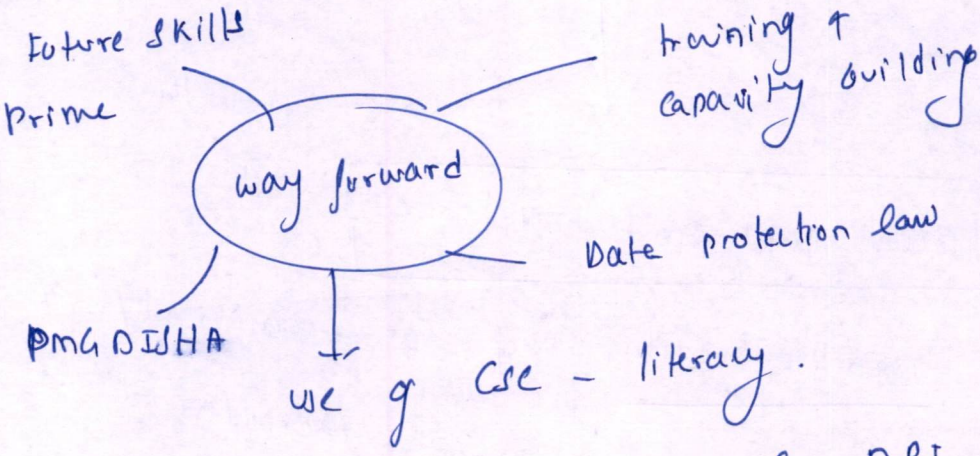
Fig: internet connectivity

③ Data theft and cybercrime

Eg: Jamtara fraud

④ Absence of interfaces in local languages

⑤ lack of data protection framework



Thus proper safeguards for DPI is the need of hour as done in EU through General Data Protection Framework.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Right to Health involves following a "Rights Based Approach" ensuring proper accountability, accessibility and availability of healthcare to people.

Right to health
- productivity of person
- reducing out of pocket expenditure
- welfare role of State
- economic growth.

Social gaps in healthcare.

① cognitive reasons of accessibility of healthcare only when bedridden

Eg: Bhills - visit local shaman

② low awareness in society about concepts like hidden hunger

NFHS-5 - 32% - undernutrition

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Patriarchy contributing to reduced health indicators of women

Eg: 57% Anaemic women in India.

④ Caste Based discrimination experienced

Financial gaps

① Present funding : 1.3% of GDP

② High out of pocket expenditure - 48%.

③ Poverty : leading to inaccessibility of healthcare.

④ Inadequate funding for medicine Availability and technological integration

⑤ Just 7% spent on promotive and preventive healthcare.

Infrastructural Gaps in healthcare

① Bed ratio : 0.7 / 1000 (WHO - 1/1000)

② Doctor : patient - 1/1456 (WHO - 1/1000)

③ Rural urban Divide : 1:3.8

(4) presence of quackery in various areas of the country like Rajasthan.

(5) low availability of MRI machines, diagnostic kits and PPE equipments.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Right to Health - Bill as in Rajasthan

(2) national medical council : more number of graduates

(3) Integration and codification of traditional practices like Ayurveda

(4) 2.5 % funding - NHP

(5) Amartya Sen : PPP in health care.

(6) IEC campaigns
Eg: Eat right movement - FSSAI

(7) PM Samagra Swasthya Yojana.
:- coordination

This will ensure that we fulfill SDG-3 i.e good health and well being and following Alma Ata principles

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The NALSA, Naz Foundation case showcased the third gender in the society which led to the enactment of Transgender people (Protection and Rights) Act of 2017.

Act of transgenders and protection

1. wide definition: which constitute the grounds of punishment
2. National council for transgender persons
3. Rehabilitation centres
4. Absence of discrimination
5. Right to residence.

Not yet been engendered in society

1. According to mingle: 1 in 5 transgenders face discrimination at workplaces

② Social Exclusion : who are not given accomodation and other aspects

③ Human right violations : during flesh trade

④ Apathy from government officials :
. lack of inclusive policy making

⑤ Poverty and unemployment
. no adequate opportunities for work

⑥ Financial Inclusion
has been very poor of the community

⑦ Absence of proper data for policy making

Case study : Transgender denied ration in W.B due to lack of aadhar and faced exclusion from poverty.

way forward

① Basic necessities Index - ~~RBI~~ Economic Survey

② Promoting human development through schemes like SMILE

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Empowerment of community through reservation in jobs and decision making

Eg: Shabnam Bano - MLA & M.P

(4) Sweekruti Scheme : financial inclusion and Awareness

↓

Act as Shakti centres

(5) Proper implementation of laws + Awareness campaigns in society.

(6) Rehabilitation centres as established by Kiran NGO.

This would lead to ensuring Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas and Sabka Vishwas promoting inclusive growth.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SCO is an eurasian political, economic and military grouping consisting of 42% world population, 24% GDP and 15% world trade.

Expectations from SCO

① Combating terrorism and ensure united action through common definition.

Eg: RATS

② Energy security: through regions of central asia and Russia.

③ Mineral security: especially of critical minerals crucial for the growth of I.R 4.0 (Industrial Revolution 4.0)

④ Utilisation of soft power in ensuring cultural cooperation in various

areas such as conservation of world heritage sites

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Boost to connectivity ensuring integration of the economies. Eg: Ashgabat agreement

(6) Reformation of global world order and institutions such as UN, UNSC.

(7) Food security and reducing inflation across the globe due to supply chain disruption.

Strained ties difficult to fulfill expectations

(1) Trust deficit: in coming to a common consensus

(2) lack of binding ideology for collaboration

Eg: communist china and

(3) State sponsored terrorism by Pakistan leading to bleeding India by 1000 cuts.

↓

Breaking of bilateral relations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Violation of territorial integrity and sovereignty by CPEC and BRI.

(5) Resistance from China in designating Abdur Makki as global terrorist

(6) Role of deep state and instability in Pakistan.

(7) Border clashes between India and China (Galwan clash)

Way forward

(1) Track 1 and Track 2 - Diplomacy

(2) DNA Approach - Dialogue negotiation and Action

(3) People to people connect - universities, student exchanges

(4) Common projects like R&D, climate change cooperation

(5) Confidence Building measures - WMCC and military talks

India has lessons for an aspiring power: leverage the dominant, converge the collaborant and manage the competition - Jaishankar.

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iCET initiative between India and USA is a historical landmark in shaping the future course of relation in a Techno-globalised world order.

iCET
- mineral security
- exchanges
- collaborations
- technology transfer
- stability.

Promises a long overdue transformation in field of technology

① Reaping the benefits of Industrial revolution 4.0
- joint production

② Common standards for 5G, 6G and other communications

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Technology Transfer.

Eg: Jet engine FE 414 and HAL

④ Self reliance and local production

. reducing imports and saving foreign exchange

⑤ Collaborations in R&D and utilising human resource potential

⑥ Decarbonisation of the energy and promotion to clean energy

Eg: solar chips and renewable energy

⑦ Supply chain resilience

ensuring reduced inflation and pricing through raw material Availability

Challenges which remain

① Poor regulatory standards and IPR regimes in India

② Tramparency deficit in awarding of contracts

③ Technology transfer hurdles where industry is not willing to share technology

for India being outside of groupings.

(4) National Security Concerns

· promotion of loss of territorial integrity and sovereignty

(5) Absence of data protection laws in India and chance of theft of data

(6) Hostility and diplomatic balancing due to India's closeness with Russia.

(7) Decoupling China would be very difficult.

way forward

(1) R&D collaboration

(2) Changes in IPR laws

(3) Transparency in contracts

Thus iCET is critical in realising the dream of Atmanirbhar Bharat and vocal for local to become a $5 trillion economy by 2024

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 114 111

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : G. AKSHAY DEEPAK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

27/8/23

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Global Hunger Index, 2022 India ranks 107/122 showing the dismal state of food security and hunger in the country.

But with acts like NFSA, 2013 the food security was beneficial to reach the poor, vulnerable and downtrodden sections of the population.

Dimensions of food security

① Accessibility and availability of grains to the vulnerable section of the population.

Eg: PDS

② Nutritional security - Early interventions to reduce stunting (35%), undernutrition (32%)

- NFHS-5

(3) Last mile reach of services

Eg: BIMARU states, migrant workers

(4) Reduced leakages, diversion and corruption

(5) Awareness generation among people making it a JAN ANDOLAN

(6) localised Approach according to needs of population

India's Status in terms of food security

(i) Covering a population of 75 rural and 50 crore urban population (67 crore)

(ii) Prices of Rs 3, 2, 1 of grains and cereals

(iii) Coordination with the states in ensuring delivery at Central issue price

(iv) Involvement of FCI in procurement and storage

(v) presently we have 74 million tonnes of rice and wheat way above the

Thus implementing Shantakumar committee recomendations of decentralised procurement and involvement of private sector is the need of the hour

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

modern technologies are gaining greater footprint due to the greater internet connectivity reach. (IAMAI - 759 million in India).

Blockchain and Chat GPT - New and emerging technologies
- revolution

Transform Agriculture into efficient and sustainable sector.

① Improved productivity
- quality inputs in desired information about fertiliser usage and talking their effect

② Effective supply chain management
- preventing wastage of products and reduce leakages.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Awareness generation

on the best practices across the world

Eg: koraput farming - indigenous.

④ water and nutrient use efficiency

. at a time of decreasing water table of 0.4m/year.

⑤ Integrated pest management

. right use of NPK in form of 4:2:1

⑥ market intelligence and choice of crops

⑦ Promote entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector.

Challenges
- Digital illeteracy in agriculture
- fragmented land holdings.
- low investment
- lack of private sector participation
- Digital Apartheid.

Thus utilising the help of KVK and State Agriculture universities can help in addressing the challenge through schemes like ARYA and READY in agriculture.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The de-dollarization of economy involves moving away from dollar based payments for international trade and demand and supply for import and export.

Factors leading to De dollarization

① weaponisation of Finance by USA against Russia by freezing its assets.

② Rising global footprint of countries like China, Russia, India in a multipolar world order.

③ Prevent spread of crisis like 2008 global crisis

Eg: Signature bank collapse - disruption to markets

④ Reduce the inflation caused due to supply chain disruption post Russia-Ukraine war.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Fragmentation of world order

- BRICS – dedollarisation
  - Anti USA grouping.

Decreasing dominance of dollar

(i) reduced footprint of USA in world geopolitics

(ii) uncertainity and political instability of USA and its policy

(iii) Diversification of SDR basket.

Prominence of Dollar and will stay for a while

(i) India's Share – 1.2% of global trade settlement
China – 4%

(ii) Acceptance by countries

(iii) trust in USA dollar

(iv) Developed country

(v) Good credit rating

Need for internationalisation of rupee through Rupee Rouble vostrow accounts, capital account convertibility is need of hour.

Recent UPI – PayNow of Singapore is step in right direction.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The debate about food subsidy has reached WTO and a centre of hostility with no common ground.

India - retain its policy support

① Food security

Around ~~35%~~ 22 - suffer from undernutrition

(NFHS-5)

② livelihood opportunities

44% dependend on agriculture.

③ Income and security (capability Enhancement)

④ Reduce poverty levels

22.9 crore under poverty

- MDPI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Box shifting by developed nations

(6) Subsidy burden on government

western nations
- → Part of Amber box
- rising footprint of India
- → Climate denialism
- Absence of multidimension

way forward

- Safeguards mechanism & Approach
- Doha Agreement like in WTO.
  - ↓ Common but differentiated Responsibility.
- Finance by western nations
  - helpful in 3 zero of world
  - Zero poverty Zero emission and Zero unemployment

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to CGWMI (Niti Aayog) around 600 million people in India face extreme to high water stress in the country.

Initiatives
- Jal Shakti Abhiyan
- Atal Bhujal Yojana
- Jal Jeevan mission
- Amrit Sarovar mission

Issues of water availability

(i) Around 75% of Indians do not have access to drinking water

(ii) Decreasing ground water table - 0.4 m per year

(iii) Decentralised nature - excess usage.

(iv) Climate change - drought - reduced availability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues of water quality

(i) Presence of uranium, Arsenic

(ii) groundwater pollution due to development projects - mining

(iii) landfills and other percolation of heavy metals from e-waste

(iv) Sea water rise and

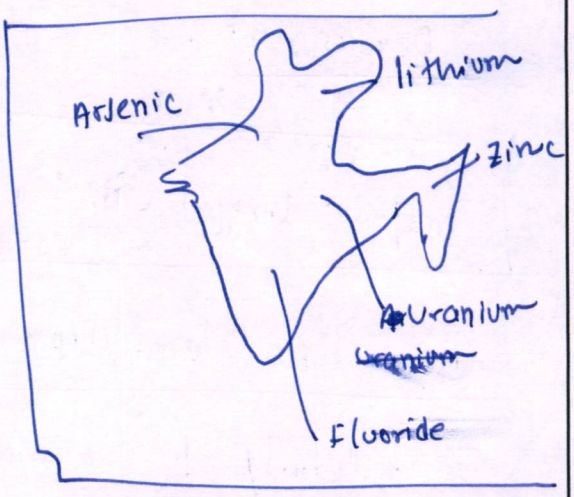


Fig: Contamination

(v) man made events : floods causing deterioration of quality of water

modern By laws
↓
water regulation Authority

way forward

water use Associations

social Audit of recommendations

pricing

mihir shah committee

promoting National water commission

Basin Approach is the need of the hour.

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to IPCC, around 33% of glaciers of Arctic are under the risk of melting in an era of Anthropogenic Development.

major drivers of glacial retreat

① GHG emission
· leading to warming of earth.
IPCC: 1.09°C rise since industrial times.

② Climate Changes
· Changes in polar vortex and associated warming

③ Fossil Fuel Based Economy
contributing to emissions – circulating

④ Changes in planetary winds and direction
Eg: labrador current → warmer

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ warming of Arctic water.

- leading to melting of glaciers

⑤ Decreased ozone hole → Direct ultraviolet radiations

⑥ natural causes : glaciation and pluviation
↗ pleistocene ↳ meocene

Impact on ecosystem

① Sea level rise: According to WMO: rising 2-3 mm per year.

② Biodiversity Destruction: penguins and lichens, mosses

③ Rising ~~Alb~~ Absorption of sun rays
- reduced Albedo effect (reflectivity)

④ Changes in Thermo Haline circulation
Eg: labrador and oyashio current loosing flow.

⑤ warming of atmosphere - chain effect
thus need for reducing carbon footprint through new shipping lines (Arctic ~~Bork~~ - China) and act responsibly treating it as a common resource for research and development.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

with greater footprint of major countries in the space sector, space tourism is indeed becoming a reality.

Challenges associated with space tourism

① Space Debris: which is increasing due to activity and can lead to collisions and changes in orbital velocities.

② Kessler Syndrome: chain reaction involving all space object, leading to distruction

③ Space colonisation: leading to capture and competition.

④ Space as a domain of warfare.
· 5th dimension of warfare.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Safety and related threats to life.

(6) money spent on training and standard operating procedure.

(7) lack of global coordination on utilizing space as a global common

measures can be taken

(1) Global coordination : Through signing of Artemis Accord.

(2) Common training program (CHANGYAN AND NASA, Russia)

(3) Remove Debris mission (University of Surrey)

(4) Standard operating procedures in space Domain

(5) Signing of outer space Treaty & preventing militarisation of the zone for vested interest

Elon musk: Space tourism can be a game changer and indeed a true reality generating revenue for people involved in it

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The CAR-T cell therapy (Chimera Antigen Receptor) can be a game changer in the field of genetic study for the betterment of human life.

Game changer in treatment of cancer
- utilising own body cells to fight
- T-cell immunity reponse
- primary + Secondary

Limitations of Crispar Cas-9

1. introduction of unknown gene
2. Side effects of the interventions
3. Immune reponse of the body

④ unintended consequences

Eg: Hi Jiankui - did use this to create babies resistant to HIV but was not successful.

CAR-T overcoming this limitations

① Case Detection : at an early stage

② Control of diseases : with greater success rate

③ Targetted Approach : without any foreign antigen introduction

④ No damage to neighbouring cells

⑤ Problem of unintended consequences can be avoided

Challenges
- ethical: have to have nots
- Absence of qualified specialists
- racial segregation
- inequality.

Thus need to keep in mind Gandhiji's sin of science without humanity is a sin and avoid it for benefit of mankind.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The use of blockchain, AI, quantum, crypto, ML etc by extremist organisations is leading to challenges in the internal security for India.

Rising Deployment of new technologies

① use of satellite phone and satellite communication for information dissemination.

② utilisation of AI Drone technology in supply of drugs and materials across the border regions

③ supply of weapons and material for coreted tactical operations

④ media - money laundering and financing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ utilisation of 3D printing
- new weapon technologies • fake currency

⑤ Social media as a tool (recruitment)
• fake news spread • urban naxalism

microsoft study: 64% people exposed to fake news in India.

⑥ targetting critical infrastructure.
• defence establishments. • CRPF convoy

⑦ Technology (AI) to detect sensors and use underground passages. and use guerilla warfare.

Global concerted efforts —
- Digital protection Act on lines of General Data protection regulations
- Hard and soft measures [Drones]
  - shooting
  - communication disruption
  - jamming
- CIBMS, BOLD-QI — Technology at borders.

Thus R&D and new cybersecurity policy 2013 along with information in national security Doctrine is the need of the hour.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently the 17th level military level talks were held between India and China to diffuse the tense situation existing at the borders.

Ramping up infrastructure in border Areas

① Construction of roads, railway and highways

② Construction of DAMS on Yangste / Yarlang tsangpo by China.

③ India - DS DBO road (Daulat Beg Oldie)
- Atal Sela tunnel
- Vibrant villages
- worlds highest railway bridge in Baramulla.

Role that ITBP plays

① protecting territorial integrity and sovereignty

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Building integrated Check posts and command centre

③ Regular surveillance of border areas through technological utilisation

④ Intelligence gathering: with the help of locals

⑤ Coordination with RAW, IB for proactive actions including countries like USA

⑥ regular military exercises

⑦ Development of border Areas

- protection to critical infrastructure.

Issues
- Diversion of ITBP to internal security challenges
- Technological Deficiency
- lack of unified command
- porosity of borders
- Salami Slicing by China - Aggression
- poor working condition.

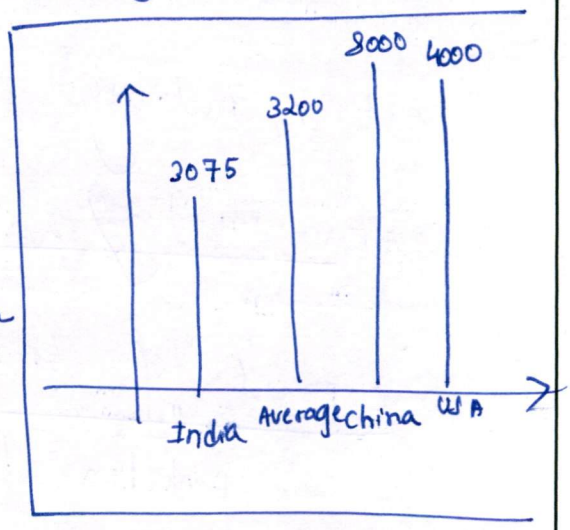
need to utilise Kargil Review Committee of theatre and mobility through small size battle groups is the need of hour.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to reports, Indias land productivity stands at 3075 per hectare in comparision to 3200 of world Average.



land productivity will ensure

1. effective land utilisation
2. economies of scale
3. Reduced cost of inputs
4. Greater Profits.
5. Good cropping intensity and coverage ration.

Shift from land productivity to irrigation water productivity

1. Reducing water table in dry areas

Eg: Barkitand : 10m in 2013
8m in 2019

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② UNESCO : Agricultural sector uses 86% of ground water usage in India. and water from reservoirs

③ Agricensus, 2015 : irrigation efficiency of 38%.

④ High cost of irrigation projects

⑤ Desertification due to irrigation.
Eg: Aralkum desert due to Soviet projects.

⑥ water evaporation and reduced seepage.

⑦ Displacement of locals and centralized control.

Need for irrigation system

- wider reach in the population
- utilisation of river water (ganga, Godavari)
- Decentralisation & (last mile connectivity)
- improving farm incomes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in making the shift

1. land and labour requirement
2. Concretisation and contribution to GHG emission
3. Ecological changes in river patterns.
4. Electricity needed in the change
5. Awareness and capacity building.
6. Cost of transition
7. Fragmented land Holdings.
8. 60% - rainfed

way forward

1. micro irrigation and Drip and sprinkler system - krishi Sinchai Yojana.
2. Integrated watershed management - Neeranchal project of WB
3. Jhabwa model of water conservation - checkdams
4. water Harvesting and traditional methods - tanka ijohad

This would ensure promotion to NMSA (National mission for Sustainable Agriculture.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The budget has announced the target of 5 mmT of Green Hydrogen production by 2030. Showing a need for transition to clean energy.

Role in unlocking energy security

① Production of Green Energy
- reduced emissions
- combating climate change.

② Reduced dependence on fossil fuels and help ~~fight~~ put climate efforts

③ Reduced current Account deficit and growth in foreign exchange reserves

④ Energy efficiency and more amount of heat generated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) propulsion to the Infrastructural needs of the country.

Eg: fuel for NIP, Gati Shakti

(6) Affordable and quality energy for the poor

(7) constant supply through grid integration

(8) last mile reach of mountainous regions due to transportation in pipelines

Eg: 300 million without energy.

Challenges

(1) Cost of production is high in initial stages

(2) lack of big market players

(3) Heavy utilisation of water for processing

(4) Risk in transportation due to it being flammable material.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Technological Deficiency to ensure effectiveness and efficiency

⑥ lack of skilled labour

National Green Hydrogen mission in energy goal

① "Energy for All" [Saubhagya Scheme]

· poor and vulnerable

② Energy diversification

· reducing reliance on fossil fuels

③ Energy Transformation to clean energy

④ Energy equity - for every region

⑤ Energy integration in the grid

⑥ Reduce ATAC losses, reformation of DISCOMS

Thus the NGHM will ensure a GRID Approach (Green Resilient Inclusive Development) growth pattern.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The minimum and living wage are quite substantial especially when their is high informalisation in the economy. (qdy. by Arjun Sen Gupta Committee)

minimum wage - Floor level wages for survival

living wage - basic Amenities.

Benefits of living wage

① Access to basic nesecities : like food, clothing and inflation

② Productivity of people : can be improved

Eg: spending on health.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ multiplier effect on the economy

↓

Demand for goods → investment → GDP growth

↑ cycle ↓

Population ← Higher production ← employment

④ women empowerment

· 70% women face domestic violence - UN women.

⑤ Promotion of Inclusive growth.

Oxfam: 1% of population corner 53% of wealth.

⑥ Fight the effects of inflation

Eg: CPI - 7.01% (retail inflation - 2022)

⑦ Reduce rural-urban divide and act as a buffer against unemployment

Eg: CMIE - 6.86% unemployment

Constraints

① living wage can be inflationary creating supply demand mismatch

② moral Hazard : spending on wasteful items like Alcohol, tobacco

③ Fiscal Burden on the government
[subsidy Bill : 2.7 lakh crore]

④ Decreased LFPR (sitting at home)

⑤ Dynamic pricing and setting a living wage.

⑥ Coordination between centre and state.

⑦ Uniformity in policy

[way forward]

① partha mukhopadhyay committee
- repository of migrant data

② Anoop Satapathy Committee
- different for rural & urban
- Approx ₹4000 ।

Thus living wage can act as a good social security net and lead to capability enhancement as said by Amartya Sen in capability Approach..

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Union Budget is placed as the Annual Financial Statement under Article 112 of the constitution consists of receipts and expenses of the government.

Union Budget & Sector.

- Agriculture
- MSME
- Roads
- Growth
- Education & Health
- Power
- Commerce
- Port Shipping
- Highways

Budgetary process – various stages passing through readings and finally voting after scrutiny by ~~parliamentary~~ committees.

Budget policies : welfare of the people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Not come under substantial public scrutiny

① utilisation of experts : in form of standing committees for review.

② lack of people participation and adequate domain knowledge in the sector.

③ Following of representative democracy in India.
→ role of legislature in ensuring accountability.

④ Dominance of single party leading to passage of bills [post facto check]

⑤ Corruption, bureaucratic nexus, criminalisation of polics [43% criminal records].

⑥ Quid pro quo - Crony capitalism in the economy

Substantial public scrutiny through

① Standing committees

- expert opinion
- Devoid of party bias

- time bound manner
- indepth Analysis

② Financial committees

- efficiency and effectiveness of expenses.

③ Public opinion - put under public domain

Eg: mygov.in

④ utilisation of intellectual

- Srikrishna Committee - Data Protection framework

cybersecurity

way forward

① NCRWC: refer every bill to standing committee

② Public Opinion

③ Decentralised decision making

④ Principle of Subsidiarity and localised knowledge.

- Thus proper budgetary scrutiny is need of hour can be done through performance Based Incentives and inclusion of women- Gender outcome Budgeting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The White Revolution the brainchild of verghese kurien was the reason for transformation to the world's biggest milk producer.

Transform through the strategy of

1. formation of cooperatives
2. Better bargaining capacity - loans
3. financial inclusion
4. Quality of service
5. Economies of scale
6. Reduced role of middlemen in the sector.
7. Zero corruption in the sector and absence of bureaucratic hurdles.

Productivity of dairy Animals - A concern

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Inadequate fodder of good quality in the country [poverty — covid — no money — no fodder]
2. Informalization of the sector leading to low productivity
3. wastage of produce and quality of milk.
4. Ineffective utilisation of local breeds (indegenous)
5. Anti microbial resistance (AMR) among bulls and buffalos, cows.
6. Bacterial infections and health of Animals leading to lowering productivity.

Benefits of dairy sector

- employment to women
- nutritional sector, security
- food and income security
- export opportunity
- effective net against climate change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

way forward

① Niti Aayog : Bulk milk chillers
: decentralised procurement

② technology : Embryo transfer technology
→ exotic and indeginous

③ MS Swaminathan : Genome clubs for better productivity
: R&D in sector
: Bull mother firms.

④ Use strategy of ARR (Avoid Reduce and Reverse) for AMR.

⑤ Capacity building and Training of better practices
· use of lemon grass in Sonbhadra of U.P

These steps would ensure reaching the target of $60 billion agricultural exports by 2025 and Sabka Saath Sabka vikaas Sabka vishwas

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

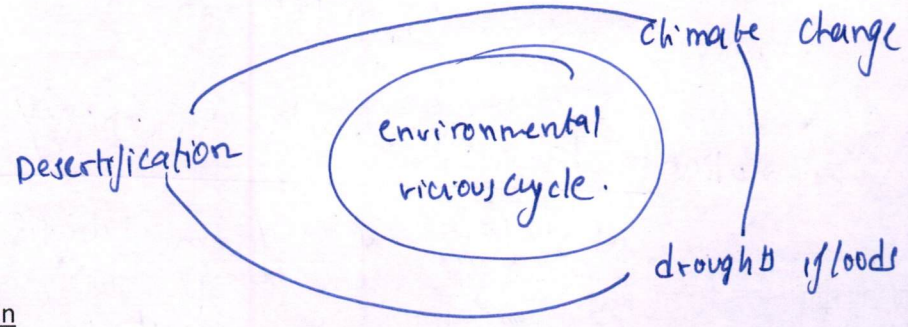
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to NABARD, agriculture sector contributes around 18% to GHG emissions showing its responsibility for extreme weather events.

climate change →
- droughts and floods - productivity
- crop loss and damage - hail + mist
- soil erosion - floods

Agricultural sector contributing to Climate change.

① Inadequate choice of crops
- decreased groundwater
  ↓
  Desertification



② unsustainable practices

· flooding of field for rice - CH_4 emission.

③ Animal Husbandry

· mulching of Animals - GHG emissions

④ Use of diesel generators for pump water

↓

SO_2, NO_2 emissions.

⑤ Crop and stubble burning and forest fires

↓

CO_2 emissions and CO

(Punjab and Haryana)

Strategy under National Agriculture Disaster management plan

① Reduced usage of shifting Agriculture

as done in Chotagnapur.

② Agro-climatic regionalisation

· right choice (millets in M.P, Rajasthan)

③ promotion to bio circular economy

· utilisation of farm waste

+

compost

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Technological interventions

- Sustainable rice initiative (minimal flooding)

⑤ Using grid connected solar energy

- Eg: Srishthi scheme + PM KUSUM.

⑥ Promoting Agritech startups in quality delivery of services

Eg: Rythu Bharosa of Andhra pradesh

- capacity building
- Advisory services.

Challenges
- Poor Awareness
- upfront cost - happy seeder
- freebies culture by government
  - electricity
- lack of diversified diet
  - focus on rice and wheat
- inadequate MSP

utilisation of MS Swaminathan committee and use new technology of LEISA (Low external Input Sustainable Agriculture is the need of the hour)

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to GSI, around 57% of India's region is earthquake prone and located in seismic zones.

- regions like Delhi are located in Zone IV and Zone V of earthquake prone

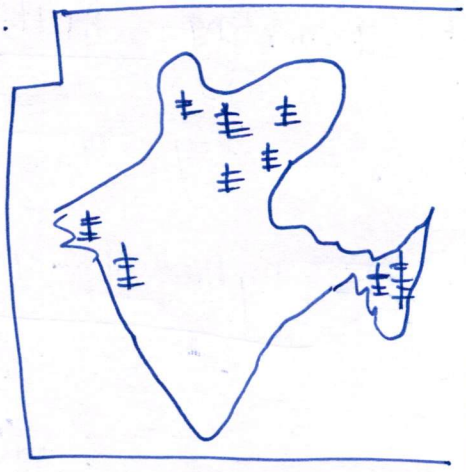


fig: earthquake prone

Impact of earthquakes originating in Himalayas

① Liquefication of land and soil reducing its holding capacity

② land subsidence and landslides due to release of bent up energy

③ Changes in land use patterns
- destruction of buildings

④ Damage to critical infrastructure like power lines and internet

⑤ Access to basic amenities like food, shelter gets disrupted

⑥ Secondary impacts: fire, water leakages and loss of life.

Institutional measures taken to mitigate.

① National Disaster management Authority
- planning, organisation

② NDRF and SDRF
- decentralised and swift response

③ Proactive Approach and Role clarity of various stakeholders

④ Utilisation of local governance institutions and NGO's in disaster relief.

⑤ Role of media in digital and disaster ethics

⑥ Utilisation of Hazard zone mapping by GSI and ISRO coordination

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significant gaps

① Absence of proper targets in policy like in Sendai Frame work.

② Role of Corporate Sector is not streamlined

③ Funding deficit to deal with disaster

④ Delayed response on reaching disaster site.

⑤ Absence of proper awareness and mock drills among people

⑥ Adherence to modern Building laws not being followed.

Way forward

① Disaster resilient infrastructure - Sendai Framework

② Utilisation of NIP to meet funding and infrastructure

③ ARC - incorporation of local institutional emergency response plan

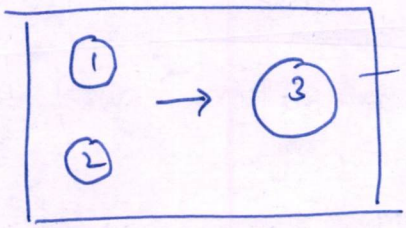
④ Capacity Building and Awareness
This will lead to ensuring fail proof infrastructure in line with SDG 9 i.e disaster relient infrastructure.

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear fusion involves the combining of unstable nuclei like deuterium etc which has potential to generate enormous amount of energy which can promote a clean energy ~~with~~ ~~on~~ in an era of climate change.



Nuclear fusion

Advantages of nuclear fusion

① Reduced emissions and GHG not causing pollution

② Fight against climate change.

According to IPCC - need to be net zero by 2050 to avoid drastic effects.

③ Diversification of energy

· reduced dependence on oil

④ Energy Security and Transformation

· reaching

⑤ Hedge against inflation due oil prices and fluctuation

⑥ not much radioactive waste and very safe

⑦ pollution of groundwater - not there as in fusion

Limitations in using nuclear fusion

① Cost of energy generation way higher than input energy

② Problem of use of moderators and fission material

③ Chain reaction and control of energy

④ Heavy utilisation of raw materials

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Displacement of local people

Eg: Kudankulam

⑥ Capital intensive and long gestation needing adequate land and environment clearance.

way forward

① R&D in nuclear fusion sector.

② Utilisation of renewable energy - Global Re-invest

③ Global collaborations

- Tokomak
- Artificial Sun

} Chain reactions

④ Energy Diversification

Thus the breakthrough is immense and can benefit in the form of reaching around 300 million people who lack electricity in India aggravating their multidimensional poverty.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent amendment of PMLA, 2002 was adapting itself according to the changing times and way of money laundering.

Recent Amendment
↓
Greater powers to E.D.

- inclusion of banks and other financial intermediaries in reporting of crimes
- first origination of transaction
- network identification
- integration of Aadhaar and PAN
- Broader scope of targets.

PMLA, 2002 in tacking money laundering

① Reducing cross border data and money flow through unaccounted means

Eg: W.B predicts the global rate of money

laundering is close to 2-5% of GDP and anywhere between $800 million to $2 billion.

② Immediate confiscation of property and assets within a time bound manner

③ Standard operating procedure to deal with cross border flow of data

④ International coordination through agencies like interpol and Financial intelligence unit

⑤ Adequate powers of agency officers to take up raids.

⑥ utilisation of local intelligence, and agencies like CERT-In, IAC for greater detection

⑦ curbing predatory pricing & fake invoicing

Challenges

① lack of global coordination in the issue.

Eg: mauritius - safe heavens

② Black Hole Syndrome.

coordination, linkage with organised and terrorism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Anonymity of transactions and decentralised role of participants

④ Cyber-negligence and emergence of newer aspects of

⑤ utilisation of Cryptocurrency and dark web

⑥ Inadequate institutional setup and funding, skilled professional

way forward

① 3 layer Approach — placement stage
— layering stage
— integration stage

② proper implementation of laws - PMLA, Benami transactions Act

③ OECD. Global minimum corporate tax and GAAR, MTA (mutual taxation Agreement)

④ Digitalisation of transactions - Better Accounting

utilisation of Parathasarathy Some Committee recommendation can reduce money laundering

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a vast coastline of around 7517 km and its strategic location is posing serious security threats in the region.

Security Threats in IOR.

1. Policy of Aggression by China
   - violation of rule of law - South China Sea
2. Encirclement of India
   - string of pearls
3. Traditional challenges like drug and human trafficking
4. Porosity of borders
   - leading to terrorism related activities.

   Eg: 26/11 Attacks.

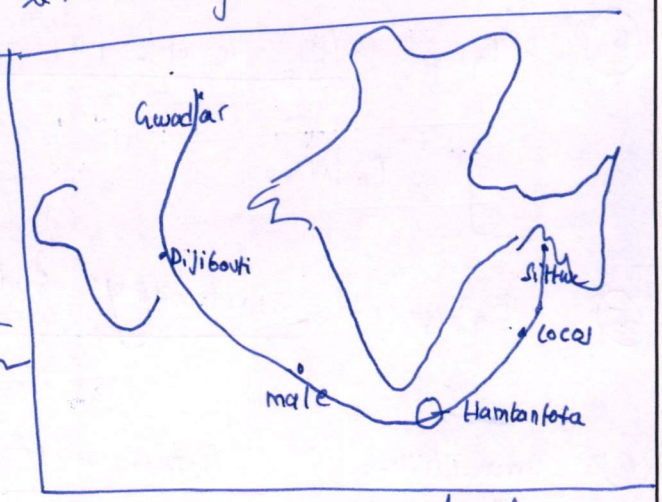


Fig: encirclement of India.

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⑤ Surveillance of Indian ocean

· Eg: Yuang wang of China.

⑥ militarisation of the Zone

· AUKUS and China's exercise

Impact on Indian Interest

① threatening its role as a net security provider.

② Damaging the critical infrastructure such as ports.

Eg: wannacry attack on JNPT port

③ Diplomatic difficulty in negotiating with neighbours

④ Threat to territorial integrity and sovereignty of India

⑤ Enhanced military budget and spending

⑥ Promotion of Arms race in the region.

⑦ Fragmentation of world order.

Robust strategy to deal with threats

① Indeginisation of defence maritime equipment

Eg: Atmanirbhar Bharat

② Diversification of fleet

frigates, aircraft carriers, destroyers, corvettes.

③ Intelligence coordination and reformation.

. NATGRID, IFC - IOR (international fusion centre)

④ National maritime Domain Awareness

. through QUAD collaboration.

⑤ Strategic partnerships for technology transfer

Eg: Scorpene class - India France

⑥ maritime exercises for greater exchange

Eg: malabar.

This would ensure 'a fair, just, transparent and peaceful Indo-Pacific.

Recent INS Vindhyagiri in navy is a step in the right direction in realisation of ourselves as a net security provider

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK